THE

North-China Herald.

VOL. IV., N°. 198. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1854. PRICE, S°. DRS. 15 ℔ ANNUM.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION

BETWEEN HONGKONG AND ADEN, SUEZ, ALEXANDRIA, MALTA, MARSEILLES, AND SOUTHAMPTON.

Revised Rates of Passage Money, by the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

DESCRIPTION OF ACCOMMODATION.	from HONGKONG to					
	Aden	*Suez*	*Alexandria*	*Malta*	*Marseilles*	*Southampton*
Gentlemen or Ladies Travelling Singly,						
Occupying a Berth in a Cabin with two or three others,	$336	$552	$600	$648	$672	$696
Reserved Accommodation for Gentlemen or Ladies,						
One Berth Cabin,	408	624	672	744	768	792
Half a reserved Cabin,	432	648	696	792	816	840
A reserved Cabin,	552	912	960	1104	1128	1152
Reserved Accommodation for Married Couples,						
Occupying a reserved Cabin,	864	1296	1392	1584	1632	1680
A Child with the Parent,						
Three Years and under Ten,	192	288	312	408	408	408
Two Years and under Three, (no Berth provided,)	*Free*	*Free*	$24 *Transit*	$24 *Transit*	$24 *Transit*	$24 *Transit*
Under Two Years, (no Berth provided,)	*Free*	*Free*	*Free*	*Free*	*Free*	*Free*
Passengers' Servants,						
European,	192	288	312	360	360	360
Native,	120	168	192	264	264	264

Charge for DOGS—$48 each, exclusive of charge for Food (25 cents *per diem*) and expenses in Egypt.

BETWEEN HONGKONG AND SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, BATAVIA, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, PORT PHILIP & SYDNEY.

Revised Rates of Passage Money by the P. & O. S. N. Company's Steamers.

DESCRIPTION OF ACCOMMODATION.	from HONGKONG to									
	Singapore.	*Penang.*	*Point de Galle.*	*Bombay.*	*Madras viâ Galle.*	*Calcutta direct.*	*Batavia.*	*K. Geo's Sound.*	*Adelaide.*	*Port Phillip & Sydney.*
—Gentlemen or Ladies Travelling Singly,—										
Occupying a Berth in a Cabin with two or three others,	$139	$173	$259	$336	$307	$264	$180	$330	$340	$365
—Native Passengers Victualling Themselves,—										
Occupying one Berth,	104	130	197	252	230	198	130	—	—	—
—Children with their Parents,—										
Three Years and under Ten,	70	87	130	168	154	132	90	165	170	182
Under Three Years, no Berth provided,	*Free*	*Free*	*Free*	*Free*	*Free*	*Free*	*Free*	*Free*	*Free*	*Free*
—Second-Class,—										
Second-class Passengers,	93	115	173	224	205	176	120	220	227	244
—Deck—										
Deck Passengers,	46	57	86	112	102	88	55	—	—	—
—Passengers' Servants,—										
European,	70	87	130	168	154	132	120	220	227	244
Native,	35	44	65	84	77	66	60	110	114	122

RETURN TICKETS for First-class Passengers available for Two Years, including the voyage each way, between Hongkong, King George's Sound, Adelaide, Port Phillip and Sydney, granted upon prepayment of $576.

BETWEEN HONGKONG, AMOY, AND SHANGHAE.

Rates of Passage Money, by the P. & O. S. N. Company's Steamers.

The following Rates are for a Berth in the general Cabins, and will be proportionately increased if extra accommodation be required.

FROM		First Class Passengers.				Second Class Passengers.	Passengers' Servants.		Third Class Passengers.
		Lady or Gentleman.	*Children with their Parents, not exceeding 3 years*	*Children 3 years and under 10 years.*	*Native Passengers victualling themselves.*		*European.*	*Native.*	*On Deck.*
HONGKONG to	AMOY,	$ 60	*Free*	$40	$45	$40	$30	$15	$20
	SHANGHAE,	120		75	90	80	60	30	40
SHANGHAE to	AMOY,	80		50	60	54	40	20	27
	HONGKONG,	120		75	90	80	60	30	40
AMOY .... to	SHANGHAE,	80		50	60	54	40	20	27
	HONGKONG,	60		40	45	40	30	15	20

A Reduction will be made on the above rates for large Family Parties.

RETURN TICKETS between Hongkong and Shanghae will be issued at a reduction of 50 per cent on the back fare, provided the whole amount for passage both ways is paid in advance.

☞ *All Payments to be made in Hongkong in Spanish Dollars.*

ROBERT S. WALKER,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Hongkong, 31st March, 1854.

For further particulars apply to the P. & O. S. N. Company's Office.

E. WARDEN, *Agent.*

Shanghae, 28th April, 1854.

NOTICE.

THE RATES OF FREIGHT to *Hongkong*, the *Straits*, *Ceylon* and *India*, per PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMERS will be as under until further notice:—

To HONGKONG,.....TREASURE, ℔ p. cent.....SILK, $2½ p. Bale
INDIA,..... Do. 2½ p. cent..... Do. 5 p. cent
the STRAITS, ... Do. 1½ p. cent..... Do. 3 p. cent
CEYLON, ... Do. 1½ p. cent.....

E. WARDEN, *Agent.*

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Shanghae, 20th April, 1854.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

WE hereby give notice that the business hitherto conducted by us in *Canton*, will from this date be carried on here.

Mr. JAMES LAWRENCE MAN and Mr. WILLIAM GUNSTON HOWELL, are severally authorized to sign our Name.

GEORGE BARNET & Co.

Shanghai, 31st March, 1854.

NOTICE.

MR. GEO. GRISWOLD GRAY, is authorized to sign our Name by Procuration.

RUSSELL & Co.

Shanghae, January 1st, 1854.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the late Mr. WILLIAM HENRY WARDLEY in our Firm, terminated on the 29*th of September last.*

W. H. WARDLEY & Co.

Canton, 12th November, 1853.

WITH reference to the above Advertisement, the business of the House will be conducted as before by Mr. D. JOHNSON, under the same Name, which Mr. F. B. JOHNSON is authorized to sign.

Mr. JAMES BOWMAN will sign for us in *Shanghae* by Procuration.

W. H. WARDLEY & Co.

Canton, 12th November, 1853.

SHIPPING.

NOTICE.

FOR Charter or a pleasure trip to Ningpo or the Chusan group—the fine fast-sailing Ningpo-built Cuttter "*PEKING*"—about 70 tons burthen, well-armed and manned. She has fine roomy accommodation, and is well-provided in every respect.

The "*Peking*" can be inspected at any time, where she is now lying, at Chang-lee mouth jetty. For particulars apply to

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, 5th May, 1854.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. GEORGE HENRY LAMSON retires from our firm at *Canton* and *Shanghae* on this date, and Mr. OLIVER EVERETT ROBERTS has resumed his interest and responsibility therein.

WETMORE & Co.

Canton, 20th April, 1854.

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES McKENZIE, is admitted a partner in our firm from this day forward under the style of

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, 1st May, 1854.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. J. MACKRILL SMITH, in our Firm ceased on the 31st ultimo.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghae, January 4th, 1854.

NOTICE.

THE Business conducted by the undersigned will in future be carried on under the style of JAS. BOWMAN & Co.

JAS. BOWMAN.

Shanghai, 1st July, 1853.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Copartnership heretofore subsisting between YORICK JONES MUNROW and JAMES STEPHENSON under the Style or Firm of MURROW, STEPHENSON & Co., has been this day dissolved. The undersigned, assu[illegible] the responsibility of the said Firm, will in f[illegible] conduct the business on his own account [illegible]wn name,

Y. J. MURROW.

[illegible]g, 2d January, 1854.

INSURANCES.

[illegible]LONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, 22, SAINT ANDREW SQUARE, EDINBURGH.

Board of Directors in Shanghae, China:

A. PERCEVAL, Esq., Merchant, *Chairman.*
WM. HUTCHISON, Esq., Merchant.
H. C. R. MACDUFF, Esq., Merchant.

Medical Adviser:

JOHN IVOR MURRAY, Esq., *M.D.*

Agents:

MONCREIFF, GROVE & Co.

Division of Profits.

THE PROFITS which have arisen on the Business of this Company since 1846 will be divided as at 28*th May*, 1854, and Parties Assuring on the Participating Scale before that date will be entitled to a Share in the Fund to be set apart for Division among the Assured.

Every information may be obtained on the application to the Agents of the Company in *Shanghae*, or at any of the Branch Offices or Agencies at Home or Abroad.

By order of the Directors,

WILL. THOS. THOMSON, *Actuary.*
HENRY J. WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*

Agents of the Company in Shanghae,
MONCREIFF, GROVE & Co.

GLOBE INSURANCE,

CORNHILL AND PALL-MALL, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Directors.

JAMES W. FRESHFIELD, Esq., M.P., F.R.S., *Chairman.*
FOWLER NEWSAM, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
GEORGE CARR GLYN, Esq., M.P., *Treasurer.*
HENRY ALEXANDER, Esq.
JOHN S. BROWNRIGG, Esq.
BOYCE COMBE, Esq.
THOMAS M. COOMBS, Esq.
WILLIAM DENT, Esq.
EDWARD GOLDSMID, Esq.
Sir I. L. GOLDSMID, Bart F.R.S.
ROBERT HAWTHORN, Esq.
JOHN HODGSON, Esq.
RICHARD LAMBERT JONES, Esq.
ROBERT LOCKE, Esq.
BOYD MILLER, Esq.
SHEFFIELD NEAVE, Esq.
WILLIAM PHILLIMORE, Esq.
W. H. C. PLOWDEN, Esq., M.P.
ROBERT SAUNDERS Esq.
Sir WALTER STIRLING, Bart.
WILLIAM THOMPSON, Esq., Ald., M.P.
WILLIAM TITE, Esq. F.R.S.
HENRY J. WHEELER, Esq.
JOSIAH WILSON, Esq.
BENJAMIN G. WINDUS, Esq.
WILLIAM NEWMARCH, *Secretary.*

FOR

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE, AND ANNUITIES,

AND FOR THE PURCHASE OF REVERSIONS AND LIFE CONTINGENCIES.

CAPITAL:—*ONE MILLION Sterling.*

The Whole Paid-Up and Invested: and entirely Independent of the amount of Premiums received.

CHINA AGENCY FOR FIRE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for FIRE INSURANCE, are prepared to accept RISKS at *Shanghae*.

Particulars of Rates &c., will be given on application to

DIROM, GRAY & Co.
Agents at Shanghae.

INSURANCES.

CHINA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF BOSTON, U.S.A.

THE undersigned have been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, and are prepared to accept MARINE RISKS to the extent of $100,000 in any one Ship. Losses payable in *China*, *Calcutta*, *Bombay*, *London*, and *U. S. America.*

RUSSELL & Co.

Shanghae, 13th March, 1854.

SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

CASH CAPITAL $1,000,000.

THE undersigned have been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above Office, and are prepared to take MARINE RISKS to the extent of $100,000 in each Ship, made payable in *China*, *Bombay*, *Calcutta*, *London*, and *New York.*

RUSSELL & Co.

Shanghae, August 24th, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have been appointed AGENTS at *Shanghae* for the NEW YORK MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY and are now prepared to accept MARINE RISKS payable in *China*, *London*, or *New York.*

BULL, NYE & Co.

Shanghae, September 18th, 1853.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae*, *Hongkong*, *Canton*, *Singapore*, *Calcutta*, *Madras*, *Bombay* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghae, 1852.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following OFFICES to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in HONGKONG, CANTON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and LONDON.

	Sea Risk. Drs.	*Harbour Risk.* Drs.
Canton Insurance Office,	100,000	200,000
Triton Insurance Company,	70,000	100,000
Bombay Insurance Society,	40,000	50,000
Bengal Insurance Society,	40,000	12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office.	25,000	..

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1851.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are insulated from all others,—*Rate of Premium, ½ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of 1 per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the above Office, payable in *London*, *Bombay*, *Calcutta*, *Singapore*, and *Hongkong.*

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghae.

Shanghae, 12th June, 1851.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

Trustees.

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

G. C. SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS, (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai*, *Canton and Hongkong*, *Amoy*, the *Straits*, *Ceylon*, the *Presidencies of India*, *Suez*, and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

R. S. WALKER, *Hongkong.*
M. FISCHER, *Canton.*
E. WARDEN, *Shanghai.*
T. MARSHALL, *Singapore.*
A. P. LOVELL, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras*, or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.

London, 24th December, 1851.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

AN Invoice of very Superior WINDOW GLASS in assorted sizes from 32½ inches by 21½ inches to 46 inches by 32.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghae, January 4th, 1854.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, PORT, CLARET, SAUTERNE and MADEIRA, from HENRY TATHAM & Co., London. Also, a few Hogsheads of fine DRAUGHT PORTER, from WHITBREAD & Co.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghae, January 4th, 1854.

FOR SALE.

A QUANTITY of best English Sheet LEAD. Apply to

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghae, January 4th, 1854.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR CLARET, CHAMPAGNE, PALE SHERRY, and PORT; from the Stock of Messrs. J. & C. WHITE & Co., of London. Apply to

G. C. SCHWABE & Co.

FOR SALE.

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES. Apply to

G. C. SCHWABE & Co.

FOR SALE.

A FEW copies of the following Children's Books just received—

Catechisms; Cyclopedia; Story Books; Ditto in packages of six; Single Stories.

Also, Dictionary of Medicine.

Herald Office, 8th April, 1854.

ON SALE

A Small Assortment of HYDRO-ELECTRIC CHAINS at

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.'s

Shanghae, 17th March, 1854.

EX-*LOCKETT.*

JUST RECEIVED AND ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED,

THE following PRESERVED PROVISIONS from the well known House of Messrs. GILLONS, Leith:—

In Tins—Finnan Haddocks, Mock Turtle Soup, Mulligatawny do., Soup and Boulli, Kidney Soup, Brown do., Roast Beef, Boiled do., Roast Veal, Fresh Salmon, Cod Fish, Minced Collops, Carrots Plain, Beef a la mode, Scotch Haggis, Grouse Soup, Vegetable do., Hare do., Hotch Potch, Ragout of Fowl, Ling Plain, Essence of Beef, Oysters in own Liquor, Beef Tea, Cod Roes, Lobsters, Stewed Rabbit, Turnips Plain, Roast Mutton, Boiled do., Stewed Veal, Parsnips Plain, Kippered Salmon, Cod Fish Plain, Turbot, and Cod Sounds.

ALSO,

Green Gage Jam, Yellow Gooseberry do., Red do. do., Marmalade, Black Currant Jam, Strawberry do., Raspberry do., Plum do., Damson do., Brambleberry do., and Apple do.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, February 2d, 1854.

JUST LANDED.

A SMALL (fresh) supply of KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES,—a Certain Remedy for Disorders of the *Pulmonary Organs.* Being free from every deleterious ingredient, they may be taken at all times, *by the most delicate female and by the youngest child.*

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

HOUSES.

FOR LEASE OR SALE.

THE HOUSE and GROUNDS, about Ten mow, lately occupied by WILLIAM HARGREAVES, Esq. Apply to

WM. THORBURN.

Shanghai, 27th January, 1854.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

THE holder of Bill of Lading for 3 packages Machinery marked (JG) Nos. 1 *a* 3 landed ex *Dumfries* from Liverpool, can have the same on application to the undersigned.

SHAW, BLAND & Co.

9th March, 1854.

LOST THREE SETS BILLS OF EXCHANGE!!!

LOST on *Friday*, the 17*th inst.*, about 3 o'clock P.M., between the Hongs of Messrs. CASSUMBHOY, NATHABHOY & Co. and DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., THREE BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Nos. 226, 227 & 228, for £ Stlg. 200, 200 & 110 respectively, in sets of 3 each, drawn by NUN CHANDLER, Esq., Agent of the *Commercial Bank of India*, on the *London Joint Stock Bank* at 6 m*s./sight*, dated 14th instant, in favor of Messrs. DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.—*The Bills are not endorsed.*

N.B.—Should such have been discovered by Merchants or others, the information of the same to my Agents Messrs. EDULJEE FURDOONJEE & Co. in *Hongkong*, or to my firm Mr. ALLADEENBHOY HABEEBHOY in *Canton* is most earnestly solicited.

Shanghae, 18th March, 1854.

SEAMAN'S HOSPITAL.

THE above Institution is now ready for the reception of Patients both in the Public and Private Wards. Every attention has been directed to the ventilation of the building, the wards of which are seventeen feet high and afford accommodation for twelve beds with great comfort, or nearly double that number in case of necessity.

The charge at present will be one dollar per diem for sailors and one and a half for officers.

GEO. ROGERS HALL, M.D. } *Medical*
JOHN IVOR MURRAY, M.D. } *Attendants.*

Shanghai, 1st September, 1852.

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THE
North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1854.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in Trinity Church, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. Wright, the *Sexton.*

JOHN HOBSON, *Chaplain.*

NOTICE.—PUBLIC WORSHIP is held in the London Mission Chapel, every Sunday, at half-past nine A.M., and at six P.M.

Advertisements received for insertion up to *Friday night* in each week.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, AND CONTRIBUTORS.

Contributions, duly authenticated with the writer's name and address, will, at all times, receive due attention. The names of correspondents and contributors will not be published, if they prefer any other designation.

Anonymous communications, on matters of public policy, or general interest, will be thankfully received; it is however, particularly requested, that such correspondents will abstain from all personalities.

We especially invite articles tending to develop the enlargement of our commerce, or the interest of our port.

We cannot pledge ourselves to return papers not published.

An Editor's box will be kept at the office, for the reception of all communications.

LATEST DATES.

England,	....Mar. 8.	Batavia,	......Apr. —.
Malta,	........Mar. 14.	Manila,	......Apr. 17.
Bombay,	....April 3.	Sydney,	......Jany. 26.
Colombo,	....Mar. —.	New Zealand,	Jany. —.
Madras,	......Mar. —.	Amoy,	......Apr. 11.
Calcutta,	....Mar. 18.	Hongkong,	....Apr. 27.
Galle,	........Apr. 10.	Ningpo,	......May 6.
Penang,	......Apr. 17.	New York,	....Feby. 18.
Singapore,	....Apr. 19.	San Francisco,	Feby. 23.

TAE-MING THEATRE,
SHANGHAE.

On Monday, the 15th May, 1854,

WILL BE PRESENTED
Anything for a Change,
TO BE FOLLOWED BY
A Grand Ethiopian Entertainment,
IN WHICH THE
Virginian Minstrels
WILL APPEAR;
To conclude with
Box and Cox.

Doors open at 7.30—Performances commence at 8 P.M.

The *Peking Gazettes* in our present issue, reaching from 4th to the 14th April, are highly important, as, whatever amount of reverses can be ascertained to have accrued to the Insurgent forces in the provinces of Shan-tung and Pih-chih-le, it is clearly proved that the highly-wrought pictures of Imperial success are not to be fully relied on—and even against all the disadvantages enumerated by the Imperial Captains as having overtaken the Rebels, the latter are shewn to contest the ground right manfully, and, as it would appear, to maintain cities against overwhelming forces. By referring to the map and observing the position of Mung-ching in Gnan-hwuy and the progress made by the Insurgents to Lin-tsing, a distance of about 350 miles, between the end of February and the early part of April, it is pretty clear that they must have pressed on with vigour, and, should both armies, the one in Shan-tung at Lin-tsing, and the other in Pih-chih-le, at the districts of Heen and Fow-ching, succeed in effecting a junction, it may be expected that by their united efforts they will soon be in a position, if ever, to march direct upon Peking. Added to this, the third Insurgent army, now busily employed in Gnan-hwuy, to the westward of Nanking, has been very successful, numerous cities and towns having fallen into their hands. From this time forward, therefore, if we are enabled to continue the accounts of the conflict, either through the *Peking Gazettes*, or any authentic source that may present itself, we expect that the events of the war will become highly interesting, and most important, as calculated very shortly to develop the amount of power really held by the Insurgents over the future destinies of this great empire, and affording the ready means for our diplomatists and merchants to judge, how soon will probably be the termination of the strife, and the state of affairs that will likely succeed to the present state of utter disorganisation and misrule of the Ta-tsing dynasty.

It must not be forgotten in looking over the present file, that the victory stated to have been gained by Chang-leang-ke proved to be no victory at all—Shing-paou having visited the alleged field of battle, declares that, he had visited it and could not discern the least symptom of any conflict having taken place! The Emperor says in his rescript,—

> Again he advanced towards Hih-kea-tsang, where there were no insurgents, and opened a heavy fire upon nothing, setting fire to a few empty dwellings, and then trumped up a story that he had killed twenty of the enemy, which he embodied in a report, in order to obtain a reward.

Who can tell whether Shing-paou's account of a victory on the 11th of April be not equally fabulous.

In conclusion it is quite clear, that, so far from the first detachment of the Northern army, which had advanced to Tientsin, having been expelled from Pih-chih-le, the second detachment from the main force at Nanking, had crossed the Yellow river and penetrated as far as Lintsing in Shan-tung, situated on the grand canal and on the borders of the former imperial province, and was at the date of these *Gazettes*, 14th April, within seventy miles of their brethren in arms.

The vexed question of Duties, has during the last change of the moon, entered upon another phase, governed apparently by the influences attributed to that same chaste, mad planet.

But a few weeks have passed, since we laid before the Public the Correspondence between H. M.'s Plenipotentiary and the Chamber of Commerce, from which it appeared, that vessels belonging to half the nations under the sun had been in the habit of entering and leaving the Port, discharging and loading Cargo at pleasure, without any payment of duties, or coming under any proper obligation to meet claims for them, should they hereafter be substantiated. From the same correspondence we learned that Woosung, which, a little while ago, was declared to be within the port, on the strength of which declaration a heavy penalty had been inflicted on an unfortunate skipper whose notions of geography differed from those it then pleased our rulers to entertain, had, by the arrival of the Plenipotentiary here and the *Wild-Duck* at the place itself, been suddenly removed beyond Consular jurisdiction.

Acts of Parliament have, we believe, been passed, declaring that "he" meant "she," and "it" "theirs," and after Europe, Asia, and Africa had been for centuries contending to which quarter the Island of Malta appertained, its destiny was fixed by the same high authority. Our authorities are equally potent over grammar, geography, justice, and common sense. Leaving however mere inconsistencies, and coming to the more immediate occasion of our present strictures, we have to remind our readers how about two months ago, the Bremen ship *Aristides*, in despite of the volunteered and eager warnings of the British Consul, was permitted by the Chinese authorities to leave the Port, under a compromise of duties of the most flagitious kind. The nature of this transaction having been clearly established, H. M.'s Consul took at once the just, reasonable, and spirited view, of appealing to the Treaty, and declaring his determination of abiding by its provisions. He had sanctioned the re-establishment of the Custom-house, and had compelled all British vessels to pay duties in cash there, while those duties were impartially levied, but as soon as they had ceased to be so, appealing still to the conditions of the Treaty, which gives to all Foreigners equal privileges, he permitted British ships to clear on the same terms as the favored nation.

Precisely the same course was adopted by the American Authorities.

A new British Plenipotentiary has however arrived in Hongkong, and a new American Plenipotentiary in Shanghae, and as—

> "Satan finds for idle hands
> Some mischief still to do."

after much cogitation and correspondence, the "Three Treaty Powers" have notified the new Firm of Great Britain, America, France & Co., and announced the terms on which they are *now* prepared to do business.

From the correspondence with the Taoutae, it will be seen that this new scheme had been many days under consideration, and yet it is established without one hour's notice being given to the parties interested. On Saturday or Monday last, the *Lady Mary Wood*, and a Peruvian vessel the *Santiago*, cleared under the old system, but on the *next day*, the Tuesday, when the Consignees of ships, loaded and ready for sea, applied for their papers, they were informed that some new regulations were in force which had not, at that time, been promulgated, the particulars of which the American Consul for some time would not, and the British Consul could not furnish, the papers having been just sent out in such a hurry, that no copy of them had been retained at the Consulate.

It will be asked however, in what respect the new differ from the old regulations, and some may on perusal of the plausibly worded notification of what the new firm Gt. B. F. A. & Co., *say* they require, which, be it observed, is by no means what they *do* require,*—some may ask, we say, why any one objects to a change apparently intended altogether for his own good. We will tell them. Under the old regulations the documents given, could only be enforced under due course of Law—under the new, the whole matter is left to the decision of the competent, i.e. Consular authorities, and for ourselves, we must say, we have far more confidence in the Law as administered in our Courts of Justice, than in any official, be he who he may,—in any Chief Justice, than in any Plenipotentiary, or even any Government. The Law, we know, is administered on fixed principles strictly carried out, while we see the rights and interests of individuals continually thrown overboard by Governments, whenever it suits their purpose to do so, under what, in diplomatic jargon is termed "considerations of high political expediency."

* The Notification says the Merchants will be required to hold the Government and Consuls harmless in respect of any claims which may be established by the Chinese Government, while the "obligation" insisted upon requires the Merchants to meet any claims which may be adjudged due by the Competent Authorities.

Be the change necessary or unnecessary however, the sudden manner in which it has been made is obviously highly improper, and the departure from the established precedent, of permitting vessels *already entered* to clear out, if they desired to do so, on the regulations in force *when they entered*, both arbitrary and unjust. We are really getting quite weary of this subject and so, perhaps, are our readers, but we must say a few words more.

Moralists point out the evil consequences which, in the course of nature follow one deviation from the strict line of right, and we should think the Representatives of the Treaty Powers, must be by this time pretty well convinced, that the political and moral world, are governed to some extent by the same general laws.

The issue, after the capture of the City, of "Provisional Rules," was the first false step of the Treaty Powers—*our* Triads. In taking it, they set themselves up in the place of a defeated and fugitive Government, with which by Treaty they were bound to *co-operate*, but for which they were not called upon to *act*;—undertook a responsibility which did not belong to them, extorted obligations which cannot be enforced, and by pretending to do for the Chinese Government what it was its business to do for itself, lulled the unhappy Woo into a fool's paradise of lazy security. With Consuls for his collecting clerks, why need he trouble himself with the establishment of a Custom-house? But the Three Treaty Powers, though great folks no doubt, did not possess among them all the Ships in the world, and there are Countries and States unencumbered by Treaty-rights, nay even some so fabulously blest as to be unprotected by Consular Representatives. These unclassed non-descripts,—these very irregular verbs,—these wandering Commercial Comets very speedily dashed through "the Provisional Rules" *and will do so again, as often as they appear*;—and so the Three Powers have had nothing open to them but to wander on from one inconsistency to another—

> "And in the lowest depths, a lower deep
> Still yawning to devour them opens wide."

Instead of six weeks of confusion, which might have ensued had the Chinese been left to manage their own business, we have already had eight months, and may have as many more. Living notes of admiration, we throw up our hands and cry "what next"!

The *Mermaid*, arrived yesterday from Hongkong, with intelligence from England, to the 8th, and Malta, to the 14th March, but the regular Mail has not reached, and is expected to be brought up by the *Iona*, which was ready for sea, when the *Mermaid* left.

By this opportunity we learn that:—

London, *March 8th*, 1854.

France and England have given Nicholas six days to decide whether he will withdraw from the principalities, or take the consequences.

The Czar has published a war manifesto.

The Queen will review the Baltic fleet on Friday, at Spithead. The fleet will sail immediately after for the Baltic.

Admiral Sir Charles Napier, Commander of the Baltic fleet, was entertained at dinner by the Reform Club, last evening.

A large portion of the troops for the East have already arrived at Malta.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Malta, *March 14th*, 1854.—The arrival of the French steamer from Constantinople brings but little news. The snow was still too deep to admit of military operations. The squadron was lying at Beycos. "*Furious*" had returned from her cruize to Varna, Odessa and Sevastopol, but only brought a confirmation to the report of the English and French Ambassadors having left St. Petersburg.

From our Smyrna papers of 4th inst., we have the following:—

Varna, *18th Feby.*—We hear from good authority that General Gorstchakoff has concentrated 40 to 50,000 men in the neighbourhood of Kalafat. The Czar having given imperative orders that that important position should be carried at all risk. It is also reported that the Russians are for the 4th time preparing to attack fort Matchin.

Varna, *25th Feby.*—When the Courier left the Russians were cannonading Roustchouk, but the Turks, owing to their favourable position, were able to return it effectually; 400 Albanians had arrived, headed by a priest, (Prince di Meriditi) of the ancient family of Skandar Bey,—This corps made a sortie with such impetuousity that a Russian battalion was completely routed.

The "*Emu*" has just arrived with the 33rd Regt.

March 13.—By "*Triton*," we have the following:—Lt. Pritchard has been reprimanded for running ashore the Prussian ship "*Celeste*"—the loss to Government estimated at £10,000. The French steamer had arrived with a declaration of war.—*Straits Times Extra*, April 19.

The income tax, is to be doubled for six months, to pay the expenses of the war, this proposal met with no opposition.

It is with much pleasure that we announce to our readers, another Theatrical performance. We had feared Mr. Horatio Buskin was at length beaten,—but no—malgré the hot-weather, malgré the postponement of the Races, malgré the thousand-and-one impediments which events have thrown in his way, he again rises to the surface, and redeems the pledge he had given to the public.

We presume that the interdict against the Races, has made him omit the "Race for a Dinner," but we hope that the Virginian Minstrels will perfectly compensate for any disappointment that may arise on that score.

We congratulate Horatio on the staunchness of his Corps Dramatique, who have not deserted him under such trying circumstances, and trust that their *entente cordiale* may continue to furnish us amusement for many future seasons.

In the early part of the week a lorcha arrived here from Swatow with a number of men on board who were reported to be a reinforcement of the insurgents. On the vessel's coming up the reach, however, she was boarded by boats from the Taoutae's fleet and the men seized and detained, with the full consent of the Portuguese Captain on whom according to his account they had forced themselves as passengers. At first it was reported that they had been conveyed up the Soochow creek to the head-quarters of the Imperial camp and, it was feared, beheaded. Subsequently we learn that the men were liberated and most of them if not all taken into the Imperial service.

Another informant says, the men were belonging to Shanghae, had left the city at the time of the capture of it by the Rebels,—and believing things were again quiet, had returned to their homes.

On Saturday morning last, H. M. Str. *Styx*, went out of Port, it is said to convoy the expected Mail up, as it is important the earliest news should be obtained of the state of affairs in Europe, in regard to the anticipated war with Russia. The presence of a Russian Squadron somewhere in the Pacific, renders this step doubly necessary.

The departure of the *Lady Mary Wood*, for the South was delayed in consequence until Tuesday.

On Tuesday evening two Canton men were seen pasting a lengthy Placard on the Custom-house gate. Finding they were observed they decamped with all speed. The paper on examination proved to be something similar to that published in the *China Mail* of the 20th ulto., purporting to be an indignant collective remonstrance from the Chinese mercantile community. The information given by *Le-sze-hae* (the *Mail's* correspondent erroneously writes *tai*) is the chief ground of its charge against certain foreigners specified, of keeping the city in supplies. The insurgents doubtless do receive supplies from foreigners, and not only from the parties above alluded to, but from establishments of much higher station. But as far as the truth goes, the day after Le-sze-hae's seizure, steps were taken to ascertain exactly the extent of the information elicited from him. The original confession of this man was shewn by Keih, the Treasurer, to our informant, who had already seen a document declared by Woo Taoutae to be the original deposition. Much that was in the first did not appear at all in the latter, in which the two most likely names, of the four inserted in Woo's enclosure, were missing altogether. The supply of rice obtained by a third party was small, and declared by Le-sze-hae to have been procured for the use of the house; and the fourth was enabled to give a perfectly satisfactory explanation of his share in the transaction laid at his door. Both papers of course were out of Woo's office; that in the *Mail* was probably translated by our correspondent, Lo Yuen-yew.

PEKING GAZETTE.

Arrival of the new Band of Insurgents at the North.

The *Gazette* of the 4th of April contains a rescript from the emperor to the following effect:—"In consequence of the rebels from Gnan-hwuy having passed through the city of Fung,* where they stealthily crossed the Yellow river, and then entering the Shan-tung province, took among other places the city of Kin-heang;† whereupon our generals Tsang-kih-lin-sin and Shing-paou despatched Shen-luh at the head of an army to advance and exterminate them. This day, according to the report of Tsung-gnan, the judge of Shan-tung province, these rebellious hordes have fought their way to Lin-tsing,‡ to which place the said judge despatched the colonel in command of the city of Tse-nan, named Keih-hing, to attack them in flank; he also ordered the lieutenant-colonel King-shun, who was provisionally in charge of the force stationed at Lin-tsing, to march out of the city and meet the enemy, when he killed several hundred of the rebels and captured a large quantity of flags, military weapons, gunpowder, and scaling ladders, and took alive 30 and more of the insurgents. After this the rebels took possession of the southern pass. It appears also from the report of Shen-luh, that on his arrival at Lin-tsing, he found that the rebels were encamped at the village of Le-kwan, when the above-named general sent Kwei-fuh, at the head of a body of horse, to advance from Lin-tsing southwards in order to harass the enemy; whilst Shen-luh himself led on the main body of his troops to attack them. The rebel force then divided itself into two bands and came on to the attack; but our troops gallantly advanced, and at the first fire killed a great number of the enemy. The rebels having assembled like ants on the bank of the river, the main body of our forces came up, and beheaded and captured a great number; upwards of thirty heads were brought in, and more than forty of the rebels taken alive: besides which there were taken a number of yellow flags, jingalls, swords and spears. The number of those who must have fallen could not be less than 7 or 800. The enemy having, as above detailed, advanced to Lin-tsing, Tsung-gnan at the head of all the troops then at his disposal, boldly advanced to check their progress; let him therefore send up a report of the soldiers and officers who have distinguished themselves on this occasion, in order to their receiving suitable rewards; but let there be no false accounts given in. Shen-luh having advanced at the head of a force to cut off the enemy, has obtained some successes; but the rebellious thieves having separated themselves into two bands, stealthily crossed the grand canal, when the above-named general did not exert himself to stop them, on which account he is very much to be blamed. Let Shen-luh, therefore, and Kwei-fuh be both degraded from rank, but retained at their posts. It appears, also, that Shing-paou has gone forward at the head of a force to stop the progress of the enemy, We command the above-named great officer to place himself at the head of all the disposable troops, and exterminate utterly this rebellious banditti. Let there be no delay. Respect this."

* Lat. 34° 46' N., Long. 116° 50' E. The last account published in the *N.-C. Herald* No. 193 of 8th April, left this band of insurgents at Mung-ching, since which time they have crossed the Yellow River and advanced northwards.

† La.. 35° 11' N., Long. 116° 35' E.

‡ Lat. 36° 57' N., Long. 113° 55' E.

The *Gazette* of the 9th of April contains a report from Chang-leang-ke, the lieutenant-governor of Shan-tung, stating that he has obtained a victory over the rebellious thieves. He says that they had penetrated to the suburbs of Lin-tsing, when Shen-luh and Tsung-gnan headed a body of troops to intercept their progress, and killed about 7 or 800 of the enemy. After this Shing-paou arrived at the city in question and immediately put himself at the head of the forces, when he killed about 500 of them, and regained possession of two villages. Now it appears, according to the report of Chang-leang-ke, that the rebels having been entrenched at a place called Hih-kea-tsang, on the south-east side of the city of Lin-tsing, he, the lieutenant-governor advanced with the officers and men under his charge, together with the militia of the province, and on the night of the 4th of April attacked the enemy's position. The militia from the northern and southern parts of the province having come up at the same time, and Shen-luh and Tsung-gnan having sent a force to their assistance, they attacked the enemy just as they were at supper; from the suddenness of the attack and the unpreparedness of the rebels, the insurgents were made to flee in great consternation. The number of those who were killed and burned was incalculable; while the rest rushing through the fire trampled upon each other in the confusion. Several tens of their tents were reduced to ashes, after which the imperial troops, having obtained a great victory, turned their steps towards the eastern corner of the city, where they took a battery, and immediately set the stockade in flames, killing many rebels, and taking alive 23 individuals. The dead bodies spread over the ground amounted to more than twenty, while numbers of the distressed people who had been compelled to follow the ranks of the enemy escaped. The emperor says, on reading this report, "Let Shing-paou, Shen-luh, and Chang-leang-ke immediately advance at the head of their several divisions, and exert themselves to surround the enemy and put a stop to their incursions. Let there be no delay." It appears also by an appended despatch from Chang-leang-ke, that in consequence of his having lost several cities in the province of Shan-tung, he begs that he himself may be subject to trial and punishment. To which the emperor replies, "Chang-leang-ke, having been entrusted with an important post, and not having been able to provide against and repress the incursions of the enemy, when they advanced into the province of Shan-tung, is very much to be blamed; but on the present occasion, in consideration of his having met the enemy and obtained a victory over them, it seems that he knows how to exert himself; therefore let his case be taken into favourable consideration, when he is put upon his trial, and a lighter punishment inflicted. As the lieutenant-governor in question seems to have some remnant of a conscientious feeling, which has led him to make an extra effort, let it be taken into account in extenuation of his fault. But if he misbehaves again, he will certainly not be allowed to escape, and no clemency will be shewn. Respect this."

The *Gazette* of the 11th of April contains a rescript from the emperor, in which he says, "A day or two ago, according to the report of the lieutenant-governor Chang-leang-ke, it seems that he, on the 4th of April, led on a body of troops and obtained a victory over the rebels at Hih-kea-tsang. To day, we have received a despatch from Shing-paou, according to which the above-named lieutenant-governor has trifled with military affairs, and speculated on creating delay, while his boasted victory is all a mere pretence. The emperor says, that he is very much astonished at these contradictory reports. Chang-leang-ke, he says, was formerly promoted from the lieutenant-governorship of Yun-nan to that of Hoo-nan; and hearing that the rebels were advancing towards Chang-sha, he requested that he might be allowed to defend Chang-ning, in the southern part of that province, whereupon he hurried the force under his charge away from the seat of war, and also detained the provisions destined for the troops at Chang-sha: such extraordinary conduct as that showed that he was utterly ignorant of business, and knew not what was of first and what of secondary importance: afterwards, when he was strenuously ordered to proceed to the provincial capital, and defend that important post, as well as look after the interests of both Hoo-nan and Hoo-pih, he was enabled in some degree to do his duty. Subsequently he was removed from the provisional viceroyship of Hoo-kwang, to fill the office of lieutenant-governor of Shan-tung: just at that time the rebels had advanced to Woo-ch'hang; but he, without communicating to his successor Woo-wan-yung the affairs of his province, and the arrangements which he had made for its defence, took himself off, and got across the Yang-tsze-keang as quick as possible, mindful only of his own safety. He even set off on his journey without announcing it to court; and when he had only arrived at Ho-nan he made a report of the defective commissariat of Shan-tung; thus anticipating the difficulties of his position. We being well aware of the craftiness of his disposition, forwarded him a reproof written with the vermilion pencil, telling him that he ought to be ashamed of his former conduct, and attend better in future to the defence of the region committed to his care. But recently, when the insurgents broke into the province of Shan-tung, and captured city after city, until they

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said siege to Lin-tsing,' requiring the whole force of the province to be brought to bear upon them, he, instead of hastening to the city in question, and joining his force to those of Pah-ke-tsang, a considerable distance from the city. Even when Shing-paou addressed him a communication, he did not advance his camp nearer the city, neither would he allow a sufficient number of militia to join Tsung-gnan, in order to defend that position; but prosecrastinated and pursued his cunning devices in a most unbounded manner. Again he advanced towards Hih-ken-tsang, where there were no insurgents, and opened a heavy fire upon nothing, setting fire to a few empty dwellings, and then trumped up a story that he had killed twenty of the enemy, which he embodied in a report, in order to obtain a reward. Shingpaou afterwards examined the spot, and not the slightest trace of any battle having been fought there, whereupon he sent up a true report of the affair. We cannot conceive what sort of stuff Chang-leang-ke's internals are made of, thus impudently and openly to impose upon us. If we were to order him to be decapitated in front of the army, let Shing-paou instantly despatch an officer to take him under arrest to the place of his destination; and let him not remain in the army lest he should, after the successful termination of the war, be speculating upon some future reward. Respect this."

The same *Gazette* appoints Tsung-gnan to be lieut.-governor in the stead of Chang-leang-ke.

The *Gazette* of the 14th of April contains a report from Shing-paou, detailing a victory over the rebels. He says that the rebels within have having disturbed the region of Lin-tsing, erected some stockades on the east and west sides of that city, with the view of taking it: but that he, Shing-paou, on the 9th of April, headed a large force to attack the rebel encampment on the north-east of the city, as a place called Lin-ke-yuen. All the soldiers under his command advanced with ardour to the attack, and forced open the palisades. The rebels on the spur of the moment resisted with death-like energy; but seeing the valour of the imperial troops to be irresistible, they fled in confusion out of the stockade. A body of 2 or 3,000 rebels, then advanced from the eastward to join in the fight, when the imperial troops formed in line, and opened fire upon them, by which means upwards of a hundred were killed, and the force of their attack was in some measure restrained. The imperial troops still pressed on, and in obedience to the command of Shing-paou, the various regiments attacked the enemy in flank: by means of this the which were then simultaneously opened, 2 or 300 more of the rebels were slain. Whereupon the main body of the enemy returned to their entrenchments. Early in the morning of the 11th of April, Shing-paou sent a force to attack the enemy near the Me-to temple on the north-east side of the city: he himself headed the cavalry, and the main body of the army followed. Just as they approached the rebel encampment, they suddenly fired a volley, and at the roll of the drum the army advanced, throwing hand-grenades, and fire-balls, with the view of setting the palisades on fire. The rebels then came out in a body, but the imperial soldiers kept their ranks, and opening fire killed about a hundred of the enemy. The rebels preferring death to flight, the imperial troops joined battle with them; and as every one of the royal army was equal to a hundred of the enemy, the rebel host was speedily thrown into confusion.§ Shing-paou then ordered a certain wonder-working gun, together with a cannon of 3,000 pounds weight, to be fired upon the enemy; when the rebel flags were immediately seen falling to the earth, and the surviving rebels running off with the dead bodies of their companions.¶ The officers and men taking advantage of this success hastened in pursuit, and killed a great number of the enemy. The rest of the rebels escaped into their entrenchments. The imperial troops immediately pursued them thither, and before the rebels could find time to open fire, the main body of the army forced their way across the moat and embankments, throwing in fire-arrows as they went along: by which means their powder magazine exploded, and the enemy were thrown into confusion. The imperial troops then redoubled their energy a hundred-fold, and in the attack which ensued several hundred rebels bit the dust. The remainder of them concealed themselves in the moat, and employed a hundred inventions to repel the attack; but the imperialists threw fire in among them, and killed all those who had retreated to the moat, until the dead bodies were even with the edge of the moat. About this time about a thousand rebels from the western pass came up to the rescue, when they were intercepted by the cavalry, who killed 100 of them, and the rest retreated. It is calculated that in the above engagement 1,300 of the enemy were killed, 200 beheaded, 50 taken alive, two large iron cannons of foreign manufacture were captured, besides jingalls, matchlocks, swords and spears, powder and shot, without number. The enemy on the north-east were attacked by Shing-paou, and prevented from coming to the rescue; when the main body of the enemy advanced the imperialists opened fire upon them and killed large numbers, whilst they beat back the parties that were coming to their assistance, so that the north-eastern portion of the rebel force could render them no aid.¶ The emperor remarks on the above report, 'the attack made on the rebel position on this occasion, and the successes obtained, shew that both skill and courage have been displayed. Let Shing-paou avail himself of the flush of victory and urge on his troops, so as to sweep away this band of robbers from the face of the earth. Let Tsung-gnan also be charged to guard the city of Lin-tsing with especial care. The enemy being thus attacked on all sides will be speedily exterminated. But let them be so pressed as to prevent escape in other directions and breed disturbances elsewhere. Respect this."

According to the *Gazettes* now received Lin-kwei, the former intendant of Shang-hae is dead, and Heu-nae-chaou is confirmed in his appointment of lieutenant-governor of Keang-soo.

§ The boastful character of the despatch is here very apparent. The writer admits that the rebels would rather die than fly, and yet says that every single imperialists was equal to a hundred of such rebels. This does not accord with our experience of them.

‖ Such an effect of Chinese cannonading has never been witnessed in the south. If it be anything more than an empty boast, other hands than either Chinese or Tartars must have been at work on this occasion.

¶ This probably refers to the rebel force already in Pih-chih-le, who were prevented from forming a junction with their friends from the South. They were, however, not above 70 miles from each other.

NOTICES OF BUDDHISM IN CHINA.

(Continued from No. 196.)

In examining the Buddhist writings, the reader is at once reminded, that he has entered a field where he is deprived of the trustworthy guidance, and careful adherence to facts and dates of native Chinese authors. Not only is this true of works that come, in the wilder extravagances of Indian mythology, and introduce the wandering disciple to the scenery and inhabitants of numberless other worlds, even those that wear a historical look, and yield the most information do not fail thus to betray their foreign origin. The doctrine of transmigrations, and an eternal succession of Kalpas past and future, is tempting to the biographer who wishes for variety of incident. He can place his hero wherever he pleases, in the universe boundless in space and time of the Indian imagination. The founder of Buddhism, Shakyamuni, or the sage of the house of Shakya, is a case in point. It is said of him that before his birth more than two thousand years ago in the present Kalpa, he had during many previous ones taken religious vows, and honoured the Buddhas who then instructed the world. His name is associated particularly with Dipankara, in Chinese, Jen-teng, a fictitious Buddha, who received him as his disciple and foretold that he would in a subsequent Kalpa become Buddha and be named as he is by which he is now known. The time when this happened was too long ago to be expressed by common Chinese numerals. It was at a distance of numberless Kalpas.(1) In modern Chinese temples, a black image behind that of Juhai sometimes represents Jen-teng. In the Kalpa immediately preceding the present, Shakya said to have reigned on the rank of Bodhisattwa. He was then born in the heaven called Tushita,(2) and when the time was come, his soul descended to our world. The date of Shakya's birth is very variously given. The Siamese, Peguans, and Singhalese all using the Pali versions of the Buddhist classics differ among themselves. The numbers as given by them are B.C. 746, 638 and 624.(3) The Chinese historian Ma-twan-lin mentions two dates as assigned by various authorities to this event, viz., 1027 and 668. The former is what is commonly given in Chinese books. Burnouf prefers the chronology of the Southern Buddhists. Their discrepancies between themselves form an objection to such a conclusion. The uncertainty that involves this question is an instance of the difficulty attending researches in Indian chronology and history, as contrasted with the fulness and accuracy of Chinese writers. What was the original language of Buddhism is another point not yet fully determined. The settlement of it would throw light on the chronology. Only one of the dates can be right for there is no doubt as to Buddha's identity. If Sanscrit was the language in which he taught his disciples, the most ancient of the dates would appear the most likely to be the true one. The old Buddhist inscriptions in the countries watered by the Ganges, are in a dialect derived from the Sanscrit, and differing little from Pali. The mother tongue of the Hindoos must then have been supplanted by a derived dialect in the time of Ashôka, king of central India who reigned near Patna as both the northern and southern Buddhists inform us, about 200 years after Buddha's death. It is to his age that those monuments are ascribed. Perhaps a discussion as to whether the Sanscrit or Pali versions of the sacred books were the earlier may have led to a designed altering of dates by the northern or southern school of Buddhism. The deception was an elaborate one, by whichever party it was practised, for the interval from the death of Buddha until modern times is in the writings of both schools filled up by a series of events and dates. The lives of some of the patriarchs as given in Chinese books appear too long. Ananda a favorite disciple of Buddha is made to live 83 years after him. Of his successors in the office of patriarch the first two held it for 62 and 66 years respectively. The average of the first 14 patriarchs is more than 52 years to each. Without forgetting the simple and abstemious habits of these ancient ascetics, their lives must be regarded as prolonged beyond probability. Perhaps the most convincing argument for the claim of the Pali to be that which was spoken by Buddha himself, is that the ascertained interval between him and Ashôka is too short for the formation of a new language.

The work called San-kiau-shih-shuh(4) places the Buddha called Shakiamuni in the seventh place among those whom it commemorates as having on account of their perfect enlightenment received that title. The list begins with the 98th Buddha of a preceding Kalpa. He is called the Biba Buddha. The two next who are supposed to live toward the close of the same vast period of time are called Shichi and Bedafu. The three first Buddhas of the present Kalpa are said to have been named Kulusan, Kunashemuni, and Kashiapa. In Ward's Mythology of the Hindoos it is said "The Buddhists assign to their hero ten incarnations and designate the histories of these incarnations by the names of ten Hindoo sages." Probably the true history of the religion begins with Shakiamuni. He was the son of a king and of the caste of Kshatrias.(5) Leaving his father's house at nineteen to lead the life of an anchorite, he suddenly at thirty years of age came to the perception of the true condition and wants of mankind. He sighed and said, it is strange that all men while they have Juhai (the capacity of perceiving the true nature of life and worldly phenomena) within them and possess knowledge and virtue as the original property of their nature, should be entangled by deceptive thoughts and remain in ignorance of these things. After this in the Kalpa garden of Lumbini in Ko-djin-nio(6) and the rest of his five disciples of the revolutions of the wheel that perpetually carries mortals through the four miseries, *i. e.* birth, sickness, old age and death, and of the excellent fruits of the religious system he proposed. After this he lived forty-nine years and held thirty-five discourses. These discourses are called in Sanscrit *Sutras*, and in Chinese *King*.

The effects of the teaching of each of the past Buddhas are recorded. The most ancient of the seven is said to have saved 34,800 men. The figures diminish step by step to 22,000, the number attributed to the immediate predecessor of the historical Buddha.

The names of the most faithful and the two most proficient disciples of each are also given with the city in which they lived and the tree under whose shade they delivered their instructions. Shakyamuni's city was Shawei, his tree that of of Bodhi (knowledge).(7) He is said to have saved innumerable persons. His two most proficient disciples (8) were, Shalifut, (9) and Mogianlin. His faithful attendant was his own son Lahuli(10) (Rāhula).

The appointment of Kashiapa to be the successor of Buddha and the first patriarch of the sect is described in the following manner. "The World-honoured sage ascended the platform from which he gave his instructions, holding in his hand a flower the gift of a king. His disciples were all regardless of his preaching. Only Kashiapa shewed attention and pleasure in his countenance. Buddha understood what passed in his mind, and gave him the pure mystery of right doctrine, the secret heart of the Nirvāna, that true knowledge of material forms which consists in knowing them not to exist, and the wonderful method of enlightenment which is no method."

The teaching of Buddha at Benares, and his contests with the fire-worshippers there, are described in the Life of Buddha given by Klaproth in German in his Asia Polyglotta, and in French in *Mémoires relatifs a l'Asie*. It would be tedious to repeat all the facts and legends collected by the industry of foreign scholars respecting him. A few names and dates only will be added here. If more is wished it will be found in the works now cited, in the Foe-koue-ki of Remusat and the other well-known works of the French sinologues. Remusat says "The birth of Shakiamuni, the historical personage to whom the name of the god Buddha was afterwards given was in the 24th year of Chau-wang of the Cheu dynasty. According to De Guignes this corresponds to the year B.C. 1029. His life extended to 79 years."(11) He was named Siddatta (Siddharta.)(12) His mother was Maya.(13) When he abandoned his rank and prospects as a prince to become a recluse he lived on a mountain, satisfying his hunger with hemp and barley and assuaging his thirst with snow. When he had attained a perfect knowledge, he travelled to instruct mankind and commenced his labours as a reformer at Shawei(14) the city Shravasti. He resided chiefly here and at Radjagriha. After his death at Kushina,(15) a line of thirty-three patriarchs superintended in succession the affairs of the sect. Remusat has given an abstract of the history of these personages taken from a Japanese Encyclopædia. He says "Buddha before his death committed *the secret of his mysteries* to his disciple Mahakaya.(16) He was a Brahmin born in the kingdom Makata in central India. He is counted as the first of the patriarchs who received and transmitted the deposit of esoteric doctrine." The most common phrase for expressing this esoteric doctrine is 正法眼藏, which may be translated "the pure secret of right doctrine." Its symbol is the character 卍 *man* which is placed on the heart of Buddha in Chinese pictorial representations of him, and is called *Sin-yin the heart's seal*. More, however, is included in it than is expressed in the above phrase. The whole hidden mind of Buddha is thus symbolized.

His successor Ananda figures in many narrations as the constant attendant and disciple of Buddha.(17) His Chinese name is commonly 阿難 Anan. The word means in Sanscrit *joy*. He was as the depositary of the exoteric doctrine of Buddha or that found in the classics, of all which he is asserted to be the author. At the head of each of them there are four words that he constantly used to introduce his subject, viz., 如是我聞 *ju-shī-wo-wen. Thus I have heard*. As the favorite pupil and biographer of the historical Buddha, he may be compared to Plato and Xenophon who performed a similar office to Socrates the Grecian sage between five or six hundred years later, or if the chronology of Ceylon be followed at about the same time. Remusat says "Ananda was of the caste of the Kshatriyas, or warriors (Shih-ti-li). He was born in Central India in the city called *Royal* (Radjagriha). He was the son of a king called in Chinese Pefan, and nephew of Shakia. His successor the third patriarch was of the caste of the Vaisyas. He was born in the Makora state, a hundred years after Shakiamuni had visited that country. His successor was of the caste of Sudras or labourers. His name in Japanese is Uvakikta (in Chinese mandarin pronunciation Yeu-p'o-kiu-to.) The fifth patriarch Daitika living in the sixth century, in conformity with the custom of the Samaneans and Gymnosophists celebrated in the pages of Strabo, Quintus Curtius and Lucian, threw himself into the flames. His relics were collected and preserved." His successor "the sixth patriarch died in the same manner." Passing over several names, the twelfth in the series is "Manring or the famous P'usa, called in Sanscrit Deva Bodhisatwa."(18) "This personage who in the order of incarnated divinities comes immediately after Buddha has given? to the whole class of secondary divinities the name by which he is known among the Buddhist nations. The Hindoos call him Bodhisatwa, which means *af-*

(7) Bodhi is the Buddhist name of the fig-tree and was called so, as Burnouf thinks, because Shakya obtained a great increase of knowledge under its shade.

(8) 神足 Shin tsu, *marvellous in progress.* (9) 舍利弗 in Sanscrit Shariputra and 目犍連 Mahâkmsûndgalyâyana.

(10) 羅堠羅.

(11) Melanges Asiatiques, T. I. p. 117.

(12) 悉達多.

(13) 摩耶.

(14) 舍衛.

(15) 拘尸那 Kushinara.

(16) In Sanscrit Mahakashinpa. Remusat has followed the Japanese spelling. In Chinese the characters 摩訶迦葉 are to be read Mahakaship, a special direction being given for the sound of the last syllable. The analysis of the word is stated to be maha, *great*, ka, *to drink*, ship, *brightness*. Sometimes the character 波 pâ is added.

(17) Buddha is spelt 佛 vut or 佛陀 vudda. Here as in previous instances the older dialects are followed in preference to the mandarin pronunciation, which is of comparatively recent origin. The final o of mandarin is usually to be read *a* for the old sound.

(18) This word is written either 菩薩 Bosat or 菩提薩埵 Bodhisatwa. If the u of mandarin be changed to *o*, the older form of the national pronunciation will be usually obtained.

fectionate or sensitive intelligence. The Tibetians have changed this name to that of Djangchub or Djangchubsemspah. The Chinese have abridged it to P'usa, which by a laughable mistake has been taken by some idolatrous Chinese, and by many missionaries for the name of the goddess of porcelain. "It is now important to determine the time at which he lived, because Bodhisatwa appears to have been one of the reformers to whom the Buddhist philosophy has been most indebted." "Some Chinese authors make him live 300 years after Buddha, others 600 and other 800; but the book of Mahaya from which the succession of the patriarchs is borrowed resolves this difficulty, for it gives as the date of Bodhisatwa's death the 37th year of Hien-wang B.C. 332 (20) or 618 years after the death of Shakiamuni. He was born in the kingdom of Polonai, (Benares) and had received from Panayashe the deposit of the doctrine. He transmitted it to Kahimanto the 13th patriarch. He travelled into Western India and committed his body to the flames B.C. 274."

This word Bodhisattwa originally the designation of a certain class of Buddha's disciples is the same that so frequently occurs in the Chinese spoken dialects of the present day as a common title of honour. It is the word which they speak of the providence or tender benevolence of P'usa; understand by it any power in material nature or in the unseen world that exercises an influence on human affairs. That it should be applied by the common people, to the sun, the moon, and any being worshipped in foreign countries exemplifies the laxity into which a nation may be driven by the want of a nomenclature suited in all points to the expression of religious ideas. Among those however who are instructed in Buddhist distinctions, this term is applied only to deities of the second rank; those of the highest class take the name of Buddha as the most honourable title that they can receive. All the deities of this religion are beings that were, or were supposed to be, or will be incarnate in the world, and this is the case whether their apotheosis has placed them in these two or in inferior ranks. It is therefore correct to say, as has been often done that Buddhism is an atheistic system.

Another remark that may here be made on the preceding extracts is that they bring to view a strong contrast between Hindoo and Chinese Buddhism. The fanatic energy that courted and endured the pain of fire in order to obtain a premature release from the world, and be absorbed at the earliest possible time into Buddha, finds no imitators among the unenthusiastic Chinese. Yet Buddhism was rejected from India its birth-place and the scene of its voluntary martydoms, and found a home in China, where its literature and its usages all bore a foreign aspect. It should however not be forgotten that the fanaticism here alluded to with many other characteristics of Buddhism, belongs to the Hindoo nation, and not more to the system now under examination than to others that have been originated by that people.

The knowledge of this striking feature of the Hindoo character, the devotion with which the religious *been ideal* is there pursued, the unmurmuring patience that shrinks from no torture, and the courage that does not fear the most horrible modes of death, was brought to Europe by the Greeks who followed Alexander. At a later period the people of Athens witnessed a spectacle of this kind when in the time of Augustus an Indian Gymnosophist who visited Europe committed himself to the flames. In Buddhistic legends, Buddha is represented as frequently inflicting on himself the most painful torture.

To continue the narrative of the patriarchs, the extensive Buddhist biography entitled *Chi-yue-luh* says of the 14th named Long-shu "Dragon tree." Such is his household he could recite the four Vedas.(21) After being instructed by his predecessor in office he went to Southern India. Here he found the people bent on material comforts and pleasures as the object of life. When he spoke of the mind(22) of Buddha, they asked him what it was and how large. He replied "it is neither large nor small, broad nor narrow; it is without happiness or retribution, life or death." This obviously alludes to the conquest over the sensational world, and the perfect rest of the Nirvāna, at which the Buddhist aims. After many years of discouragement and perseverance this patriarch succeeded in converting the king and people of the country. He left behind him many writings and died B.C. 212.

Kanadeva the next receiver of the esoteric doctrine of Buddha, was a native of Southern India and of the Caste of the Vaisyas. Having acquired the Buddhistic perception from the teaching of the preceding patriarch, he travelled to Kapila (24) the birth-place of Shakyamuni. Here he met Ragurata.(25) He was the son of an old man to whose house Kanadeva went. Seeing the old man he said to him. "Good fortune has befallen your family, because formerly your bestowed alms on a travelling mendicant" (Bikshu).(23) "I am aged" was the reply "and cannot offer you any service but I resign to you my second son, to abandon the life of the world and follow you" "Twice 500 years since" said the patriarch "it was foretold by Juhai that this your son should become a great teacher." He was then shorn and introduced to the monastic life. Arriving at the city of Palinpui(26) Kanadeva heard there was actively engaged in active opposition to Buddhism. He vanquished them in argument and they all became submissive believers. He died in the 19th year of Wen-ti of the Han dynasty (197) Ragurata his successor proceeded on the work of reforming mankind to the city Shikiamen. From hence he ascended the Gaka mountain 200 miles to its south-west Senganandi whom he selected to be his successor. He died B.C. 130. Senganandi was the son of the king of Shikhavata. At 7 years of age he informed his parents that he wished to forsake the world and live as a disciple of Buddha. At that early age he took the vows of consecration, still remaining in his father's house. He afterwards visited the kingdom of Madi. Here he died in the year B.C. 74. His successor Gayashota, when a boy, was asked whether the sound of bells that he heard was produced by the bells or by the wind as it blew on them. By neither was his reply, but by my own mind. He travelled to the country of the i.e. Ngetti(27)

(20) The same date is given in the work called 指月錄 Chi-yue-luh which contains a full account of all the personages celebrated in Buddhist history.

(21) 韋陀 wei-da.

(22) 姓 sing natural dispositions and capacities.

(23) 迦毘羅 Kapila or 迦毗黎 Kapili.

(24) 羅睺羅多.

(25) The old Chinese sound of this word, Bik'u is more like the Pali form Dikk'u, than the Sanscrit Bikshu.

(26) 巴連弗 Palinpui, a celebrated city of ancient India, in Sanscrit Pât'aliputra, situated near the modern Patna.

(27) 月氏 In the Buddhist compilation called 法苑朱林 fa-yuen-chu-lin it is said that the great kingdoms to the east, west, and north of India respectively are China, Rome 大秦 and Ngetti by which Tartary generally is possibly meant.

(28) In the Chinese authority T'sp, pagoda. The writer of the article "Buddhism" in the Penny Cyclopædia, in speaking of the Buddhist temples in India says, "The dagoba one of their principal characteristics is a hemispherical or pyramidal structure containing some relic of Buddha. It stands in or near a Buddhist temple and has a pedestal generally cylindrical and varying in height." Dagoba is a Cyclonese term.

(29) 羅閱 La-yut.

(To be continued.)

THE following Post-Office Notification, we publish for general information:—

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATION.

1. On and from the 1st of next month, (May,) a reduction will take place in the postage of all letters conveyed direct between the United Kingdom and Hongkong, whether by packet or by private Ship.

2. The reduced rate will be—

For a letter not exceeding ½ oz. in weight,..	6*d.*
For a letter exceeding ½ oz. and not exceeding 1 ounce, ...	1*s.* 6*d.*
For a letter exceeding 1 oz. and not exceeding 2 ounces, ...	2*s.* 6*d.*

and so on, increasing one shilling for every ounce, or fraction of an ounce.

3. Such postage may be paid in advance, or the letters may be forwarded unpaid, at the option of the sender; and this arrangement will apply not only to letters conveyed by Packet, but also to those by Private Ship.

4. To this rate of six-pence, however, a French transit rate of *five pence the quarter ounce*, will be added, in the case of letters to and from the United Kingdom which may be forwarded *vid Marseilles*.

5. The reduction in the rate of postage between the United Kingdom and Hongkong, will extend not only to letters posted, or delivered, in the United Kingdom, but also to letters *passing through the United Kingdom*, or exchanging, however, letters through the United Kingdom or *from* France, or to any Foreign Country the correspondence of which is sent by way of France.

6. The charge upon this last description of correspondences being regulated by an existing convention, (that of April, 1843,) no alteration can take place in it at present; but, as respects letters to and from other Foreign Countries, sent through the United Kingdom, to and from Hongkong, a reduction of 6*d.* the half ounce in the rates of postage now charged, will be made, on and from the 1st proximo, upon the letters conveyed to the United Kingdom by Packet, *vid Southampton*, and a reduction of 2*d.* the half ounce upon letters conveyed to the United Kingdom by private Ship.

7. With regard to letters forwarded from Hongkong to other British Colonies, or *vice versâ*, through the United Kingdom; viz:—to

Pr: Edward Island,	Demarara,	Dominica,
Bermuda,	Trinidad,	St. Kitts,
St. Helena,	Carriacou,	St. Lucia,
The Gold Coast,	Tobago,	St. Vincent,
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Grenada,	Nevis,	Bahamas, and
Berbice,	Tortola,	Honduras,

the postage will be reduced to 6*d.* the single letter, from the before mentioned date. Letters, therefore sent between Hongkong and either of the Colonies specified, by way of the United Kingdom, will be subject at the uniform charge of *one shilling* only, the half ounce letter.

8. The British charge upon letters between the United Kingdom and Canada, will be reduced to 6*d.* the single letter; but as these letters are forwarded through the United States, they will be subject, in addition, to a transit rate of 2*d.* the half ounce, so that the charge upon a letter for Canada sent from Hongkong *vid Southampton*, will be 1*s.* 2*d.*

9. Letters between Hongkong and any other British Colony than Canada, and those already enumerated, will come under the same regulation as letters between Hongkong and Foreign Countries,—that is,—the single rate will be 6*d.* or 2*d.* less than at present, according as the letters are conveyed to the United Kingdom, by Packet, or by Private Ship.

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THOMAS HYLAND,
Post-Master.

Post-Office, Hongkong,
17th April, 1854.

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Copy of a Letter from Mr. Gamis, Chemist, Yeovil, to Professor Holloway, dated Nov. 23rd, 1852.

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(Signed) J. GAMIS.

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May 8	Nymph	B. schr	106	Wilson	Hongkong	Apr. —	Opium	Dent, Beale & Co.
" 11	Mermaid	A. bark	533	Smith	Hongkong	Apr. —	Sundries	Bull, Nye and Co.
" 12	Bitah	B. brig	178	Woodin	Hongkong	Apr. 8	Sundries	Turner and Co.

PASSENGERS—per *Lady Mary Wood*—(omitted in our last)—Dr. J. I. Murray and John Bowman, Esq.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	DESTINATION.	CARGO.	DESPATCHED BY
May 6	Styx	HM Str		Woollcombe	Cruize		
" 7	Msadeu	B. bark	236	Cairns	Hongkong	Sundries	Cassombhoy Nathabhoy and Co.
" 9	Lady Mary Wood	B. str.	296	Jamieson	Hongkong	Silk, &c.	E. Warden, P. & O. Agent.
" 9	Geelong	B. ship	392	Bowers	London	Tea, &c.	Gibb, Livingston and Co.
" 10	Brenda	A. brig	296	Stone	Hongkong	Sundries	Bull, Nye and Co.
" 10	Confucius	A. str.	430	Dearborn	Fuchau	Ballast	Russell and Co.
" 11	Belle	B. brig	179	Dunn	Sydney	Tea, &c.	Jas. Bowman and Co.
" 11	Richard & William	B. brig	163	Brigstock	Sydney	Tea, &c.	Hanbury and Co.
" 11	Emily	B. bark	233	Grisdale	Sydney	Tea, &c.	Hargreaves and Co.

PASSENGERS—per *Lady Mary Wood*—1st class—Rev. J. Johnston, Messrs. C. Wills, Arthur Smith, J. T. Huttleston, T. C. Piecope, L. Moses, J. L. Danes, L. N. Hitchcock, T. C. Beale and servant, S. Bomanjee and servant, Acum and servant, Ateong and servant—on deck—11 Native passengers.

SHIPPING IN PORT, &c.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

VESSELS.	Date of Arrival	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.	Intended despatch.
Bitah	May 12	B. brig	178	Woodin	Turner and Co.		
Mermaid	May 11	A. bark	533	Smith	Bull, Nye and Co.		
Frederick VII	Mar. 7	Da. bg.	124	Keppell	Reiss and Co.		
Nymph	May 8	B. schr	106	Wilson	Dent, Beale and Co.	Hongkong.	15th inst.
Storm	Apr. 27	A. bark		Roberts	Wetmore and Co.	H'kong & Mnn.	Early
Zodiac	May 4	B. bark	340	Jarvis	Gilman, Bowman and Co.	London	Early

☞ Those marked *W.* are at *Woosung.*

MEN-OF-WAR AT THE PORT OF SHANGHAE.

Names	Class	Guns	Tons	Crew	Commander	Gazetted	Horse-power
—*British.*—							
Encounter	HMSc.-St	14	900	175	Capt. G. O'Callaghan.	1846	450
Grecian	H.M.Brig	12	484	130	Com. Hon. G. D. Keane.	1846	..
Styx	H.M. Str.	6	1056	160	Com. F. Woollcombe.	1846	280
—*American.*—						Comm'nel.	
Plymouth	U.S.Sloop	20	1000	200	Com. J. Kelly.	1851	..
Susquehanna	U. S. Str.	9	2500	350	Com. Buchanan.	1850	600
—*French.*—				180			
Colbert	H.I.M.Str	6	1600		Capt. de Beaudean.	1852	320

EXPORT of TEA and RAW SILK from SHANGHAE,—*Season* 1852-53.

DESTINATION.	GREEN TEA Lbs.	BLACK TEA. Lbs.	TEA. Total Lbs.	RAW SILK Bales
To GREAT BRITAIN (direct),	5,550,100	33,108,000	38,664,100*	24,893
UNITED STATES,	19,995,600	2,936,700	22,900,300†	420
AUSTRALIA,	....	....	4,660,000‡	..
COASTWISE,	....	....	2,414,000§	2,239
HALIFAX,	....	....	426,200	..
CONTINENT,	....	....	366,400	..
Total from Shanghae,	....	....	69,431,000	27,052

* By Invoice weights—including *Nosmi* to Cork. † By Consular Returns. ‡ Estimated by tonnage.
§ Including 1,287,300 lbs. shipped here and despatched *viâ* Whampoa for New York.

EXPORT of TEA and SILK from SHANGHAE to GREAT BRITAIN *Direct, From* 1st *July,* 1853, *to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Total *Black*	Total *Green*	GRAND TOTAL	*Silk* Bales	*Silk Piece Goods*	*Wool* Bales	*N'keens* Cases
1853—In July,		3	Vessels	.....	.....	853,920	2,094	.....	54	.....
In August,		6	"	.....	.....	1,937,500	10,334	.....	169	40
In September,		11	"	.....	.....	4,766,315	5,840	.....	90	.....
In October,		5	"	.....	.....	4,016,690	906	.....	101	.....
In November,		4	"	.....	.....	2,079,584	2,328	.....	.....	.....
In December,		6	"	.....	.....	3,205,800	8,542	.....	.....	.....
1854—In January,		5	"	.....	.....	3,160,005	4,006	.....	.....	.....
Total lbs. from 5th July to 27th Jan., 1854,				.....	.....	20,039,915	34,250	.....	414	40
1854										
Mar. 11	Lockett,	570	Liverpool	.....	.....	480,000	484	.....	.....	.....
" 25	Dannebrog,	318	London	.....	.....		823	.....	.....	.....
" 28	Daniel Ross,	408	London	.....	.....		180	.....	.....	.....
" 29	John Wood,	370	London	.....	.....	442,453	1,986	.....	.....	.....
" 31	Dumfries,*	468	Liverpool	.....	.....	500,702	.....	.....	.....	.....
April 1	Early Bird,	368	London	.....	.....	380,700	487	.....	.....	.....
" 8	Onward,	874	London	.....	.....		1,527	.....	.....	.....
" 20	Grange,	300	London	.....	.....	314,332	274	.....	.....	.....
May 9	Geelong,	392	London	.....	.....		1,814	.....	.....	.....
" 11	Emily,	233	Liverpool	.....	.....	145,506	176	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Lost on a reef off the Pescadores, on the 11th April, 1854.

EXPORT of TEA and SILK from SHANGHAE COASTWISE, *From* 1st *July,* 1853, *to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Total *Black*	Total *Green*	GRAND TOTAL	*Silk* Bales	*Silk Piece Goods.*
Total from 11th July, 1853, to 15th Febr., 1854.				.....	.....	61,773	8,319	cases 35
Mar. 5	Brenda,	299	Hongkong	.....	.....		45	.....
" 14	Lady Mary Wood,	296	Hongkong	.....	.....		723	.....
Apr. 3	Nymph,	106	Hongkong	.....	.....	25,000	.....	.....
" 12	Lady Mary Wood,	296	Hongkong	.....	.....	.....	1,170	.....
" 13	Erin,	40	Lookong	.....	.....	.....	85	.....
" 26	Snipe,	176	Hongkong	.....	.....	75,000	.....	.....
May 9	Lady Mary Wood,	296	Hongkong	.....	.....	.....	1,007	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

EXPORT of TEA and SILK from SHANGHAE to AUSTRALIA, *From* 1st *July,* 1853, *to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Total *Black*	Total *Green*	GRAND TOTAL	*Silk* Bales	*Silk Piece Goods*
Total lbs. from 1st Sept., 1853, to 8th Febr., 1854.				.....	.....	1,876,404	.....	.....
Mar. 13	Aurora,	386	Sydney	.....	.....	240,000	.....	.....
Apr. 19	Formosa,	406	Australia	.....	.....	307,900	.....	.....
May 11	Belle,	179	Sydney	.....	.....	73,800	.....	.....
" 11	Richard & William,	163	Sydney	.....	.....	96,000	.....	.....

EXPORT of TEA and SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES, FROM 1st JULY, 1853, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Young Hyson*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Twankay*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green.*	*Congou and Souchong*	*Ponchong*	*Pekoe*	*Oolong*	*Orange Pekoe*	*Total Black.*	Total Pounds.	*Raw Silk* Piculs	*Silk Piece Goods* Pcs.
1853—In July,		1	Vessel,	1,832	.....	1,813	.....	431	.....	4,076	220,517	.....	.....	.....	6,732	227,279	231,375	8	10,525
In September,		3	"	844,553	90,540	79,291	169,195	164,772	90,298	1,438,749	401,779	.....	.....	.....	.....	401,779	1,840,528	209	2,100
In October,		5	"	1,632,900	200,600	377,000	371,700	349,400	276,200	3,205,200	434,300	.....	16,000	42,500	.....	492,800	3,701,300	81	4,300
In November,		3	"	1,242,600	73,900	209,200	203,800	213,300	151,000	2,100,912	94,000	.....	.....	18,700	.....	112,700	2,213,612	32	5,835
In December,		2	"	914,495	104,800	165,964	166,536	246,262	113,207	1,710,664	114,377	.....	.....	49,200	.....	163,577	1,874,241	33½	5,654
1854—In January,		2	"	533,513	59,170	125,392	142,553	113,408	76,309	1,180,345	47,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	47,500	1,227,845	226	5,700
From July 18 to Jan. 18, 1854—Total lbs.				5,289,893	528,458	958,700	1,053,784	1,087,593	707,014	9,639,066	1,312,503	.....	16,000	110,500	6,732	1,446,335	11,988,901	649½	34,414
1854																			
Mar. 1	Helena,	356	New York	15,800	4,400	7,000	8,300	5,200	7,100	48,400	548,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	548,000	596,400	6¾	.....
" 7	Wild Duck,	....	New York	459,700	68,300	105,300	58,900	87,090	28,400	817,690	8,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,400	826,090	6	.....
" 22	Mandarin,	776	New York	293,800	13,100	40,200	38,300	50,200	31,800	487,400	162,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	162,100	649,400	37	12,690
Apr. 21	Rose Standish,	910	New York	333,400	31,100	100,200	113,100	128,850	58,300	964,950	248,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	248,700	1,213,650	78	6,423
" 28	Jacob Bell,	1600	New York	262,465	35,037	155,881	47,078	80,008	23,566	613,035	464,552	.....	.....	.....	.....	464,552	1,080,245	48	7,037
" 30	Golden City,	800	New York	180,835	61,788	80,797	104,228	66,775	19,425	513,888	213,110	.....	.....	28,100	.....	241,210	755,098	32	1,390

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE.

SEASON	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*H. Moey and Pekoe*	*Sorts*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Yg. Hyson*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk. Total Bales.*
Year 1844-45,	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,036,803	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	763,824	3,800,627	6,433
Year 1845-46,	8,027,307	610,825	80,583	6,849	8,726,065	927,034	279,265	482,729	1,314,162	481,882	248,851	3,733,923	12,459,988	15,197
Year 1846-47,	8,957,080	361,348	250,007	13,043	9,579,480	615,056	183,348	747,135	923,987	225,420	149,654	2,914,660	12,494,140	15,972
Year 1847-48,	11,441,440	341,396	50,631	3,571	11,837,038	685,172	255,463	1,005,594	1,385,243	455,572	227,060	3,874,104	15,711,142	21,176
Year 1848-49,	11,163,686	593,322	96,429	.....	11,849,637	600,472	393,901	1,357,396	2,760,543	878,671	455,654	6,449,637	18,303,074	18,134
Year 1849-50,	15,422,745	1,125,396	25,500	35,816	16,609,257	550,445	212,409	1,355,042	2,399,543	683,548	337,126	5,754,113	22,363,370	15,237
Year 1850-51,	24,851,010	664,902	410,557	328,297	25,254,806	1,001,460	476,824	2,723,876	4,439,353	1,451,796	664,485	10,767,734	36,722,540	17,243
Year 1851-52,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37,675,000	20,631
Year 1852-53,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69,431,000	29,076

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

1st July to 30th June	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*H. Moey and Pekoe*	*Sorts*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Young Hyson*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk Total Bales*
Year 1847-48,	10,683,454	44,441	16,911	3,571	10,748,377	198,071	43,391	116	113,109	209,002	60,075	623,764	11,372,141	19,117
Year 1848-49,	10,223,449	18,400	85,323	.....	10,326,372	117,714	236,034	49,223	803,081	593,496	171,543	1,973,991	12,310,363	15,915
Year 1849-50,	13,057,125	229,503	.....	35,980	13,320,614	18,455	114,095	.....	1,137,602	228,607	48,124	546,883	13,867,497	13,162
Year 1850-51,	18,575,386	591,292	376,585	280,053	19,823,316	159,741	163,983	16,746	721,327	660,626	142,077	1,864,500	21,687,816	13,725
Year 1851-52,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,225,000	20,333
Year 1852-53,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38,664,100	24,893

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO THE UNITED STATES.

SEASON	*Congou and Souchong.*	*H. Moey and Pekoe.*	*Sorts and Oolong*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Young Hyson*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk Total Bales*
Year 1847-48,	226,636	.....	.....	226,636	104,267	755,559	122,866	246,009	170,036	115,414	1,514,151	1,740,787	.....
Year 1848-49,	614,548	.....	1,709	616,257	187,697	1,345,725	121,090	342,421	167,155	205,987	2,370,075	2,986,332	25
Year 1849-50,	1,648,829	.....	.....	1,648,829	181,748	2,208,611	190,753	554,026	456,230	283,511	3,874,879	5,523,708	415
Year 1850-51,	3,690,095	14,160	47,644	3,751,899	739,969	3,378,296	264,444	1,795,227	697,370	441,338	7,316,641	11,068,540	250
Year 1851-52,	3,100,000	.....	500,000	3,600,000	1,700,000	7,400,000	1,000,000	1,600,000	1,700,000	1,000,000	14,400,000	18,000,000	298
Year 1852-53,	2,527,500	5,900	401,300	2,934,700	2,157,900	11,449,000	1,121,200	2,110,700	1,834,000	1,392,800	19,965,600	22,900,300	524

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

SEASON	*Congou*	*Caper*	*Scented Caper*	*Souchong*	*Sorts*	*Flowery Pekoe*	*Orange Pekoe*	*Scented Pekoe*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Young Hyson*	*Imperial*	*Gunpowder*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk Total Bales*
1848-49,	33,877,570	.....	1,371,597	1,042,406	294,301	438,480	117,183	1,531,031	38,672,568	118,662	967,787	49,246	3,023,862	619,723	3,656,666	8,435,346	47,107,914	17,228
1849-50, in 99 vessels ..	39,552,200	.....	1,221,500	1,794,100	615,800	217,900	.....	2,447,400	45,848,900	18,500	918,500	.....	2,030,000	312,100	4,841,300	8,120,400	53,969,300	16,134
1850-51, in 114 " ..	46,193,800	16,900	1,772,800	2,256,500	1,301,900	716,100	20,900	3,367,000	55,696,800	176,700	707,700	33,000	3,145,800	268,400	4,665,000	8,856,600	63,753,400	21,548
1851-52, in 114 " ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Estimated	65,850,400	23,040
1852-53, in 113 " ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do. ..	70,809,300	31,391
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1852-53, ... {	Increase,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,728,900	.....	8,351
	Decrease,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

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